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(54) **CONVEYOR, PRINTING DEVICE, AND BOX MAKING MACHINE**

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(2013.01)

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USPC 101/419
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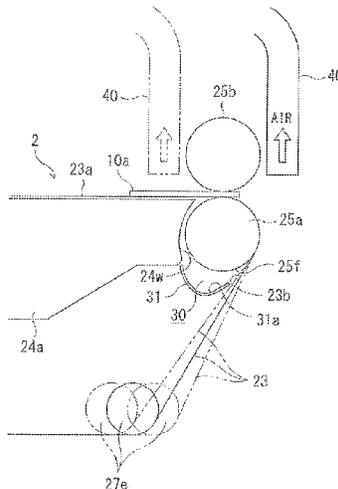
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A conveyor that is disposed at a printing unit of a box making machine and conveys a corrugated sheet 10a that is to undergo printing, includes: a conveyor belt 23 having a conveying face that conveys the corrugated sheet; a suction box 24a that is disposed at a side of a back 23b of the conveying face of the conveyor belt and that suctions the corrugated sheet onto the conveying face with negative pressure; a plurality of guide rolls that guide or drive the conveyor belt. Air blowing means is disposed on the back side of the conveyor belt within a region from an outlet roll to an inlet roll of the guide rolls and blows air to an outside.

15 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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B41F 3/00 (2006.01)

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FIG. 1

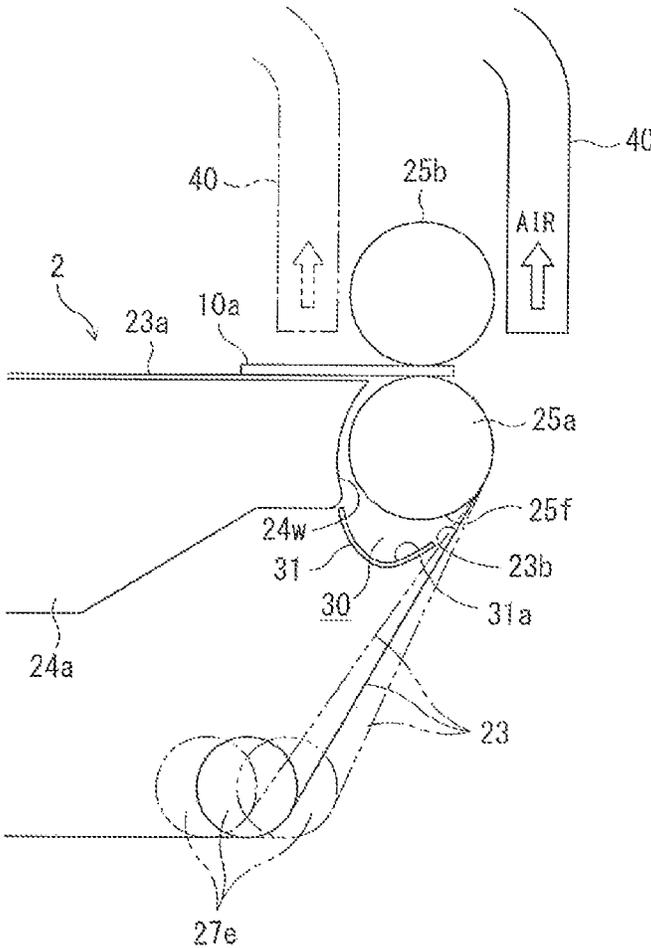


FIG. 2

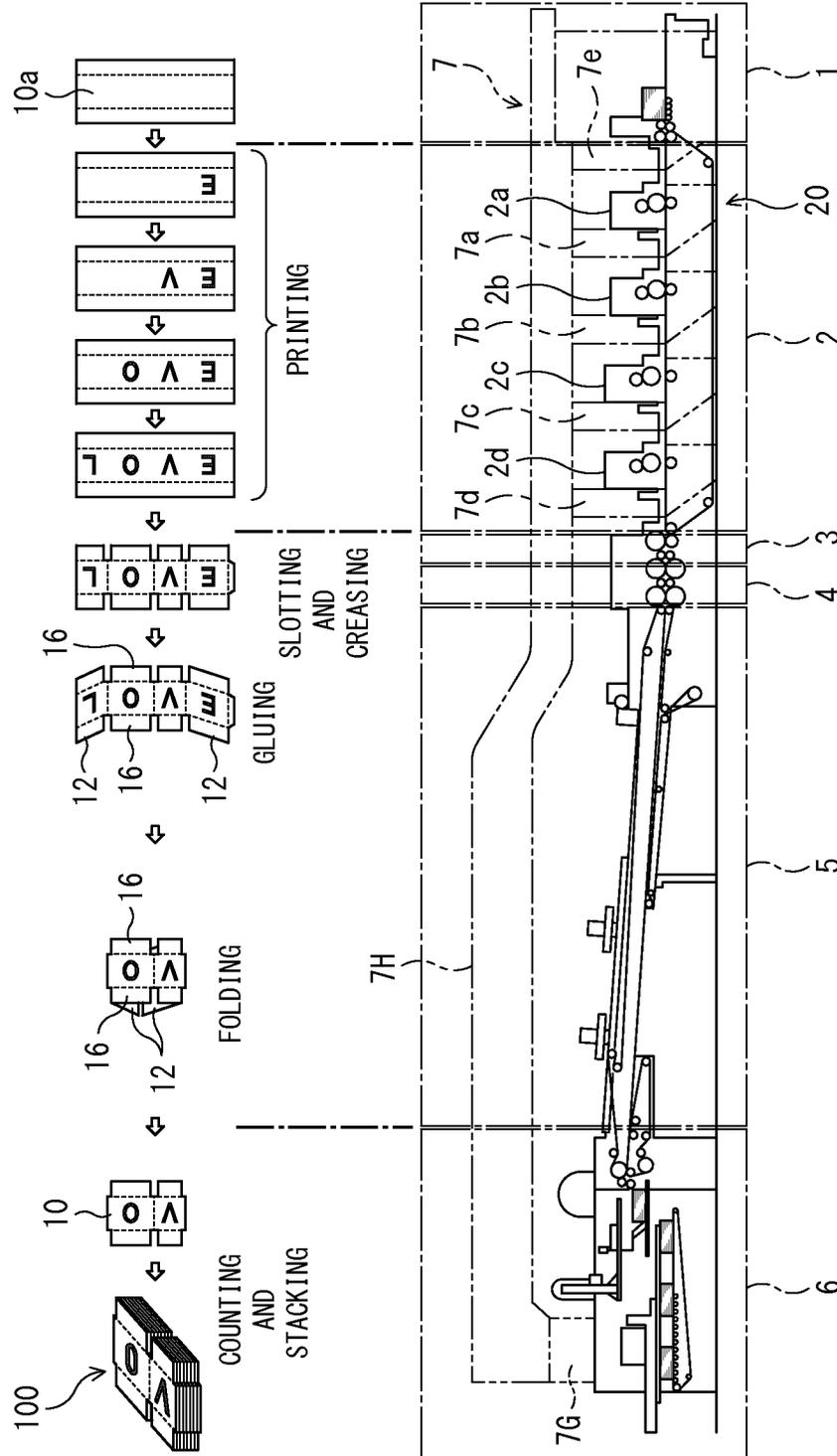


FIG. 3

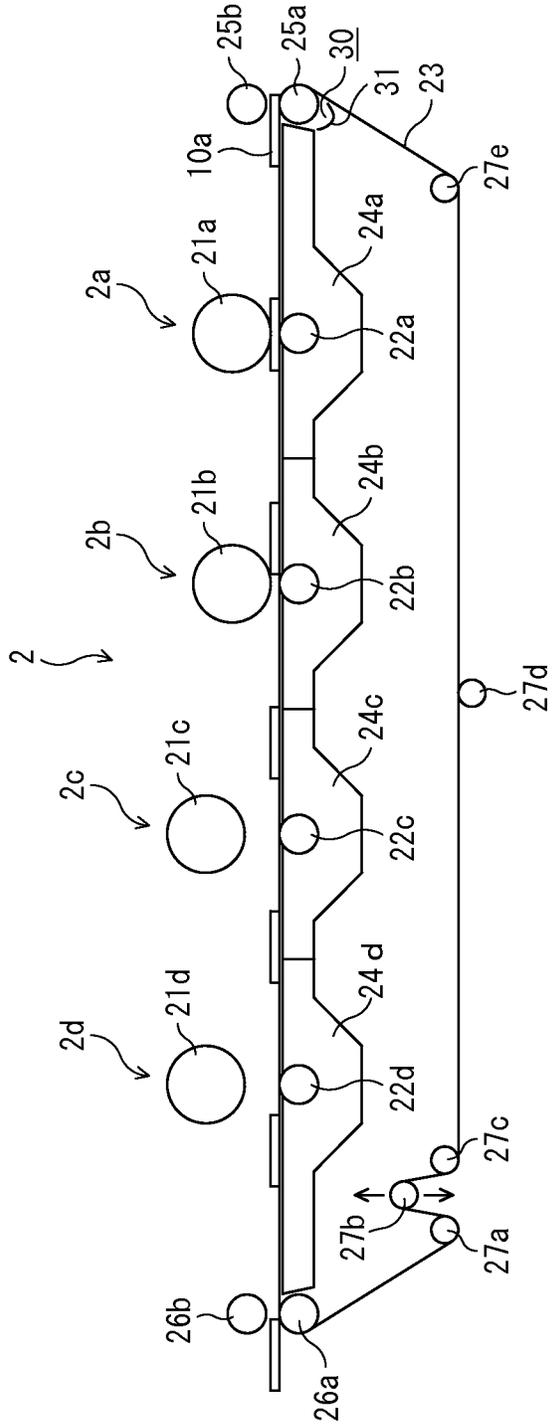


FIG. 4

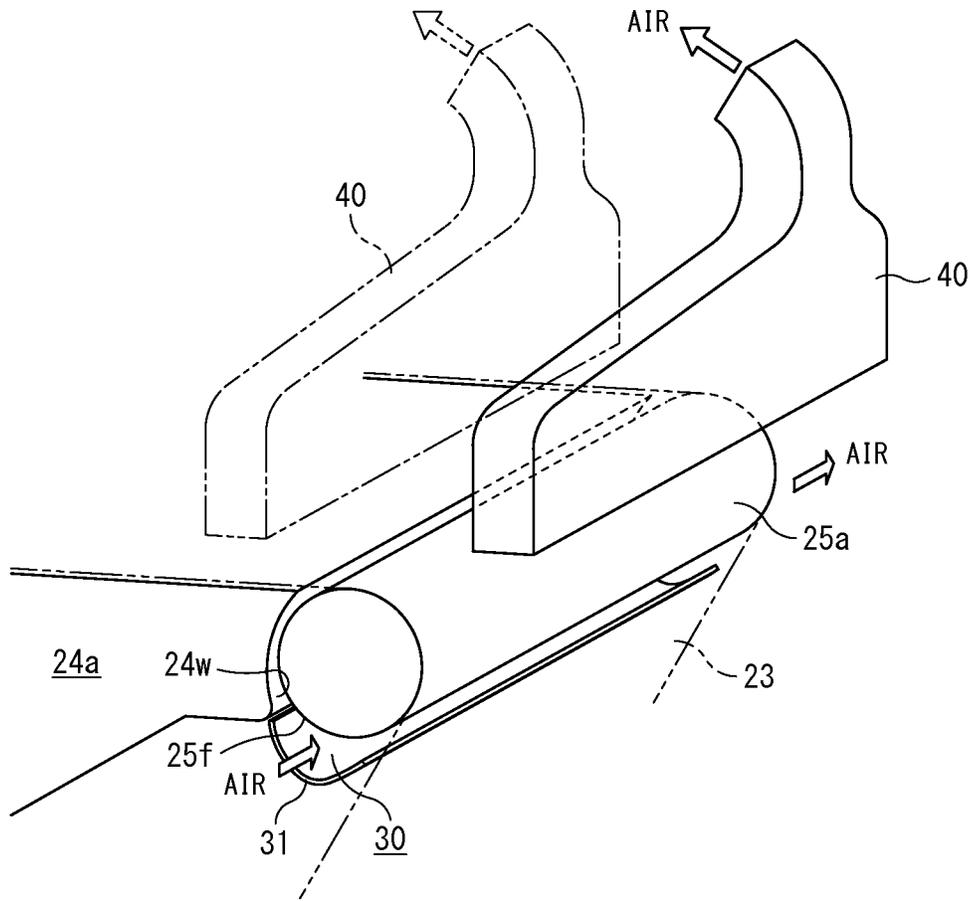
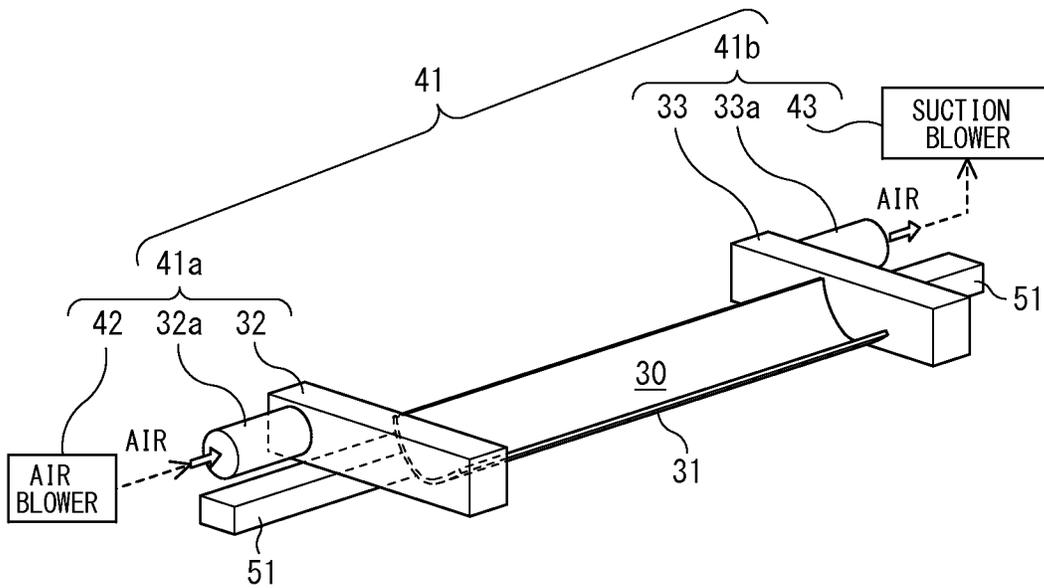


FIG. 5



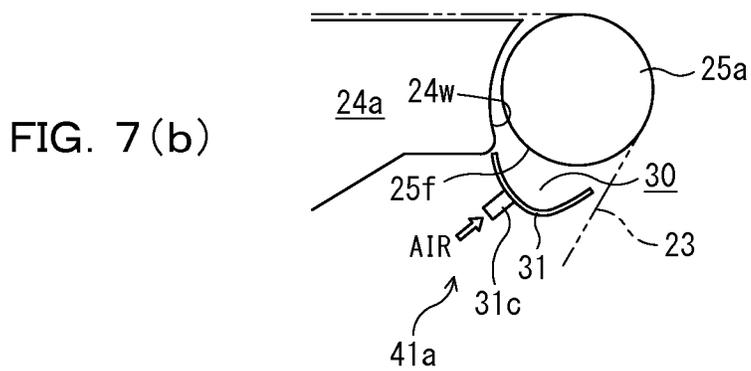
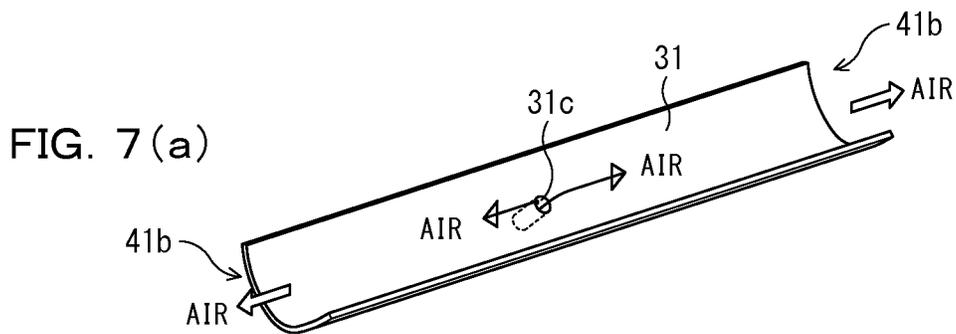
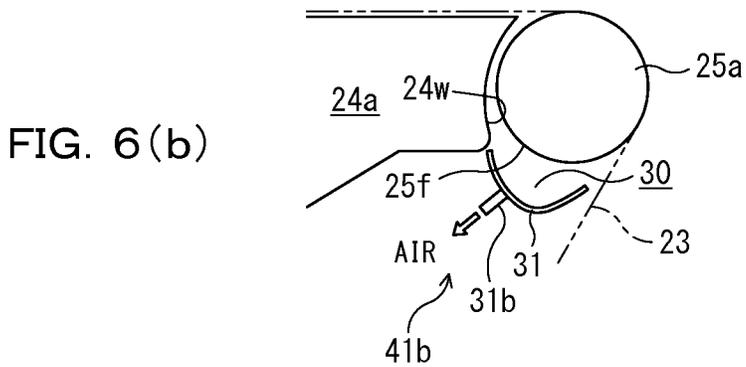
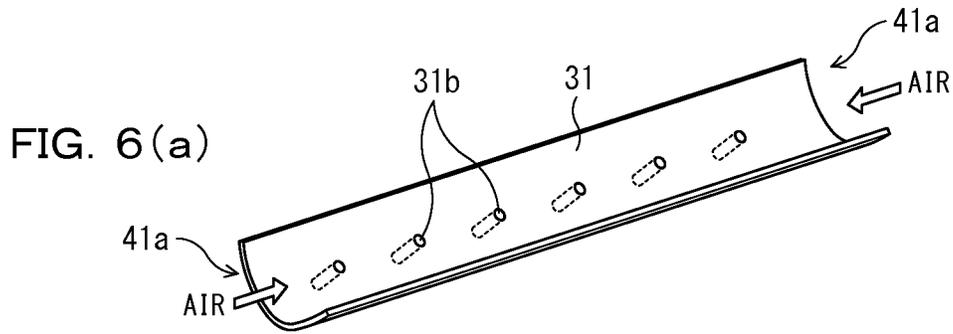


FIG. 8

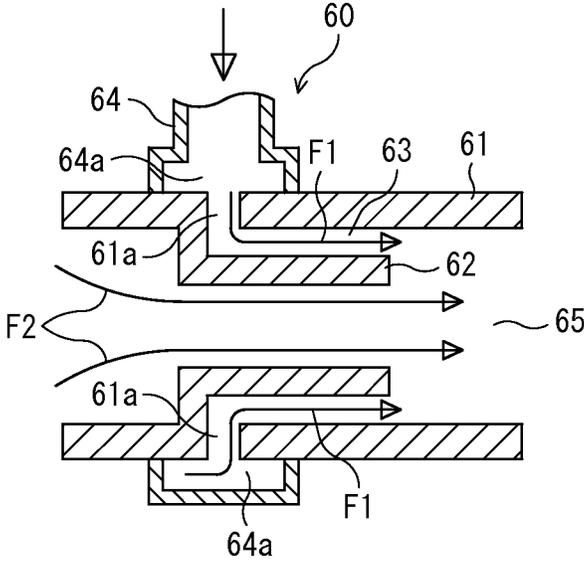
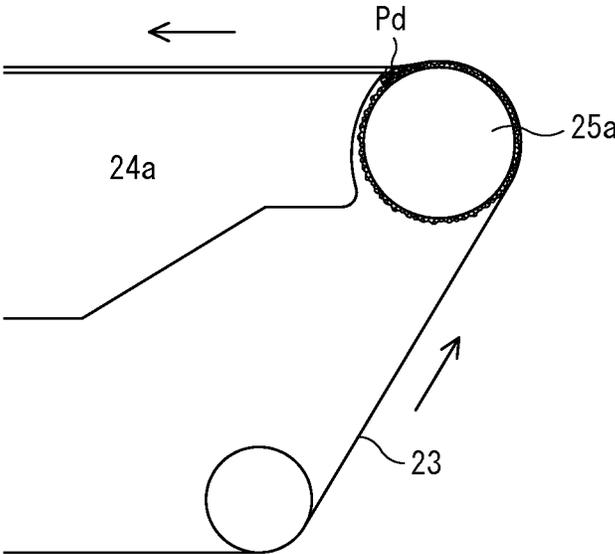


FIG. 9



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CONVEYOR, PRINTING DEVICE, AND BOX MAKING MACHINE

RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is a National Phase of International Application Number PCT/JP2013/052546, filed Feb. 5, 2013, which claims priority to Japanese Application No. JP 2012-027089, filed Feb. 10, 2012.

FIELD

The present invention relates to a conveyor included in a printing unit of a box making machine, a printing device including the conveyor, and a box making machine including the printing device.

BACKGROUND

An example of a machine that manufactures paper products is a box making machine that manufactures a corrugated box from a corrugated sheet cut into a predetermined length in advance. An example of a box making machine includes, in sequence from the upstream side, a feeding unit, a printing unit, a slotter creaser unit, a die cutting unit, a folder gluer unit, and a counter ejector. The printing unit prints a letter and/or a picture on a corrugated sheet fed from the feeding unit, while conveying the corrugated sheet; the slotter creaser unit slots and creases the corrugated sheet to form the corrugated sheet into a box shape; the die cutting unit punches out holes, such as hand holes and air vent holes, in the corrugated sheet and slots and creases the corrugated sheet if desired; the folder gluer unit applies glue on one end of the corrugated sheet and folds the corrugated sheet to glue the both ends; and the counter ejector unit finally piles a predetermined number of corrugated sheets.

If the manufacture of such a paper product includes a step of cutting paper material, paper dust is generated by cutting the paper material. Further, if a paper material (corrugated sheet) cut in advance is processed likewise in the above box making machine, the paper material usually includes paper dust generated by cutting the paper material. Since such paper dust brings harm such as failure in printing, uncleanliness of factories, and failure in sheet conveyance due to stacked paper dust, techniques for removing paper dust has been developed.

For example, Patent Literature 1 discloses a technique to remove paper dust generated when a blank sheet for a multipack packaging box is manufactured by punching the material web into a predetermined shape and concurrently creasing for folding while the web is being conveyed. In this technique, a sheet conveying device transfers the punched sheet into a housing from an inlet to an outlet. During this transfer, air jetting nozzles disposed at both ends of the width direction of the punched sheet being transferred jet high-pressure air to the width direction of the punched sheet and thereby removes paper dust adhering to the sheet. A suction duct connected to the upper portion of the housing suctions air in the housing. With this configuration, little paper dust leaks out of the housing, so that the working environment can be escaped from worsening and the surrounding of the housing can be escaped from becoming dirty.

Patent Literature 2 discloses a configuration in which: a first suction conveyor that transfers products under suction is disposed downstream of a sheet-conveyor that transfers the products fed from a sheet punching device in one direction; a second suction conveyor transferring products under suction is disposed so as to bridge between the sheet-conveyor and the

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first suction conveyor; and a first suction duct is disposed below the second suction conveyor. With this configuration, a technique is disclosed to remove punched sheet dust remaining on the products by suctioning the products with the first suction duct while the second suction conveyor transfers the products under suction.

PRIOR ART REFERENCE

Patent Literature

[Patent Literature 1] Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 2005-88119

[Patent Literature 2] Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. HEI 11-170197

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Problem to be Solved by Invention

The above box making machine has the printing unit that prints a letter and/or a picture on the surface of a corrugated sheet while the conveyor transfers the sheet. The conveyor includes an endless belt having multiple holes, is circulated under the guidance by various guide rolls such as an inlet roll, receiving roll, a belt angle adjusting roll, and a belt tension adjusting roll, and thereby transfers the corrugated sheet. A suction box is disposed below a part of the conveyor belt which part carries thereon the corrugated sheet. The corrugated sheet is transferred while being suctioned onto the upper face of the conveyor belt with the negative pressure in the suction box, and thereby can undergo printing on a predetermined position without being misaligned.

The corrugated sheet that is cut in advance and is fed to the printing unit has paper dust generated when being cut. The paper dust is suctioned to the inner side of the conveyor belt when the suction box suctions the corrugated sheet, and some of the paper dust suctioned to the inner side of the conveyor belt adheres to the inner face of the conveyor belt. Furthermore, paper dust generated when downstream units (i.e., the slotter creaser unit and the die cutting unit) cut the sheet enters through the holes of the conveyor belt and adheres to the inner face of the conveyor belt. The paper dust adhering to the inner face of the conveyor belt moves in conjunction with the circulation of the conveyor belt and, as depicted in FIG. 9 for example, is then accumulated between an inlet roll **25a** and an upper-most suction box **24a**. The accumulated paper dust Pd comes to be settled on the outer circumference of the inlet roller **25a** and the inner face of the conveyor belt **23** due to moisture in the course of time. If this state persists for a long time, the running face of the conveyor belt **23** that supports corrugated sheet may swell to hinder the corrugated sheet from being properly transferred. In addition, it has been proved that improper transferring of a corrugated sheet harmfully affects printing.

With the foregoing problems in view, the object of the present invention is to provide a conveyor, a printing device including the conveyor, and a box making machine including the printing device that are configured not to accumulate paper dust between the inlet roll and the suction box in the conveyor so as not to swell the running face of the conveyor belt in the printing unit in the box making machine.

Means to Solve the Problem

To attain the above object, there is provided a conveyor that is disposed at a printing unit of a box making machine and

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conveys a corrugated sheet that is to undergo printing, including: a conveyor belt having a conveying face that conveys the corrugated sheet; a suction box that is disposed at a back side of the conveying face of the conveyor belt and that suction the corrugated sheet onto the conveying face with negative pressure; a plurality of guide rolls that guide or drive the conveyor belt, the plurality of guide rolls including an inlet roll disposed at a side of an inlet where the corrugated sheet is fed onto the conveyor belt and an outlet roll disposed at a side of an outlet where the corrugated sheet is ejected from the conveyor belt; and air blowing means that is disposed on the back side of the conveyor belt within a region where the conveyor belt proceeds from the outlet roll to the inlet roll and that blows air to an outside.

As a preferable feature, the conveyor may further include a partition member that is disposed at the back side of the conveyor belt within the region where the conveyor belt proceeds from the outlet roll to the inlet roll, that extends along a cross direction of the conveyor, and that forms a compartment in combination with the back of the conveyor belt, and the air blowing means may blow the air inside the compartment and exhaust the air out of the compartment

As another preferably feature, the plurality of guide rolls may include the inlet roll, the outlet roll, a lower outlet roll disposed below the outlet roll, and a lower inlet roll disposed below the inlet roll; the conveyor belt may convey the corrugated sheet while moving from the side of the inlet to the side of the outlet under a guidance by the inlet roll and the outlet roll and, after conveying the corrugated sheet, may return from the side of the outlet to the side of the inlet under a guidance by the lower outlet roll and the lower inlet roll; and the compartment may be arranged in a circulation path of the conveyor belt within a region from the outlet roll, passing the lower outlet roll and the lower inlet roll, to the inlet roll.

As an additional preferable feature, the compartment may be arranged within a region from the lower inlet roll to the inlet roll in the circulation path.

As a further preferable feature, the compartment may be disposed immediately upstream of the inlet roll; and the compartment may be defined by the partition member, the back of the conveyor belt, and an outer circumference of the inlet roll or by the partition member, the back of the conveyor belt, the outer circumference of the inlet roll, and a wall face of the suction box.

As a still further preferable feature, the conveyor may further include air charging means that charges the air blown in the compartment by the air blowing means with the same polarity as that of the conveyor belt to a stronger charged state than that of the conveyor belt.

As a still further preferable feature, the air blowing means may use negative pressure of the suction box.

As a still further preferable feature, the air blowing means may include: an air supplying unit that supplies air inside the compartment; and an air exhausting unit that exhausts the air supplied inside the compartment to an outside, the air supplying unit may be disposed at one end of the compartment extending along the cross direction of the conveyor, and the air exhausting unit may be disposed at the other end of the compartment.

As a still further preferable feature, the air blowing means may include: an air supplying unit that supplies air inside the compartment; and an air exhausting unit that exhausts the air supplied inside the compartment to an outside, and one of the air supplying unit and the air exhausting unit may be disposed at the partition member while the other one of the air supply-

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ing unit and the air exhausting unit may be disposed at both ends of the compartment extending along the cross direction of the conveyor.

As a still further preferable feature, the air exhausting unit may be connected to an exhausting duct included in the box making machine.

As a still further preferable feature, at least one of the air supplying unit and the air exhausting unit is provided with an air gun.

As a still further preferable feature, the partition member may be formed of a curved plate having a curved unit and may be fixed to supporting frames that are installed at the left and right of the conveyor belt and that support the plurality of guide rolls.

As a still further preferable feature, the conveyor may further include a device that vacuums paper dust adhering to the corrugated sheet being conveyed, the device being adjacent to an upstream side or a downstream side of an opposing roll along a conveying direction of the corrugated sheet, the opposing roll being opposed to the inlet roll.

There is provided a printing device having a conveyor and serving as a printing unit of a box making machine, the printing device including: the conveyor detailed above; and a plurality of printing cylinders that print a letter and/or a picture on the corrugated sheet being conveyed on the conveying face of the conveyor belt.

There is provided a box making machine including, in sequence from an upstream side, a feeding unit; a printing unit that prints a letter and/or a picture on a corrugated sheet fed from the feeding unit while conveying the corrugated sheet; a slotter creaser unit that slots and creases the corrugated sheet subjected to printing in the printing unit; and a die cutting unit that punches a hole in the corrugated sheet subjected to the printing and ejected from the slotter creaser unit, wherein the printing unit is provided with a printing device detailed above.

There is provided another box making machine including, in sequence from an upstream side, a feeding unit; a printing unit that prints a letter and/or a picture on a corrugated sheet fed from the feeding unit while conveying the corrugated sheet; and a die cutting unit that punches a hole in, slots, and creases the corrugated sheet subjected to printing in the printing unit, wherein the printing unit is provided with a printing device detailed above.

The die cutting unit may slot and crease the corrugated sheet to form a box having a special shape in addition to punching a hole, such as a hand hole or an air vent hole.

Effects of Invention

The conveyor of the present invention includes the air blowing means that is disposed on the back side of the conveyor belt within the region where the conveyor belt proceeds from the outlet roll to the inlet roll and that blows air to the outside. With the air blowing means, when paper dust adhering to the corrugated sheet and paper dust generated when the corrugated board is cut adhere to the back of the conveyor belt, for example, under the suction by the suction box, the paper dust adhering to the back is removed from the back and is exhausted to the outside by air blown. Accordingly, paper dust is not accumulated between the inlet roll and the suction box in the conveyor, so that the running face of the conveyor belt is prevented from swelling.

The conveyor further includes a partition member that is disposed at the back side of the conveyor belt within the region where the conveyor belt proceeds from the outlet roll to the inlet roll, that extends along a cross direction of the

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conveyor, and that forms a compartment in combination with the back of the conveyor belt, so that the air blowing means blows the air inside the compartment and exhausts the air from the compartment. With this configuration, paper dust adhering to the back of the conveyor belt can be efficiently exhausted from the compartment.

Since a space for the compartment can be relatively easily reserved in the circulation path of the conveyor belt within the region where the conveyor belt proceeds from the outlet roll, passing the lower outlet roll and the lower inlet roll, to the inlet roll and where the suction box is not disposed, arranging the compartment in this region provides advantages in layout.

Arranging the compartment in a region from the lower inlet roll to the inlet roll in the circulation path makes it possible to remove paper dust on the back of the conveyor belt immediately before entering the space between the inlet roll and the suction box where paper dust tends to easily stack. Consequently, it is possible to efficiently prevent paper dust from entering the space between the inlet roll and the suction box.

In particular, when the compartment is arranged at a position immediately upstream of the inlet roll and is defined by the partition member, the back of the conveyor belt, and the outer circumference of the inlet roll or by the partition member, the back of the conveyor belt, the outer circumference of the inlet roll, and a wall face of the suction box, intrusion of paper dust into the space between the inlet roll and the suction box can be efficiently avoided and the compartment can be formed at a low cost because of using faces of other requisite parts and elements of the conveyor.

Since air flowing inside the compartment is charged with the same polarity as that of the conveyor belt to a stronger charged stated than that of the conveyor belt, paper dust adhering to the back of the conveyor belt due to the presence of electrical adhesion generated by the opposite polarity of the conveyor belt is attached to the blowing air that is charged stronger and is thereby removed from the back of the conveyor belt.

Using negative pressure of the suction box for an air blowing means can reduce a facility cost.

With an air supplying unit that supplies air inside the compartment; and an air exhausting unit that exhausts the air supplied inside the compartment to the outside, wherein the air supplying unit is disposed at one end of the compartment extending in the cross direction of the conveyor and the air exhausting unit is disposed at the other end of the compartment or wherein one of the air supplying unit and the air exhausting unit is disposed at the partition member and the other one of the air supplying unit and the air exhausting unit is disposed at the both ends of the compartment, smooth air flow can be generated inside the compartment.

Connecting the air exhausting unit to the exhausting duct included in the box making machine can suppress the facility cost.

Using an air gun for at least one of the air supplying unit and the air exhausting unit can generate a strong air flow in the compartment with a relatively small power.

Fixing the partition member, which is formed of a curved plate having a curved unit, to supporting frames that are installed at the left and right of the conveyor belt can shape the compartment, which is defined by the partition member, as well as the partition member at a low cost.

When the device that vacuums paper dust adhering to the corrugated sheet being conveyed is installed adjacently to the upstream side or the downstream side of an opposing roll that is opposed to the inlet roll along a conveying direction of the

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corrugated sheet, the amount of paper dust to be suctioned by the suction box and consequently to stick on the back of the conveyor belt can be reduced.

The printing device having the conveyor belt and the box making machine including the same printing device of the present invention make it possible to correctly carry out printing on corrugated sheets, so that high-quality blank corrugated sheets can be manufactured.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a side view of the main part of a conveyor and a printing device including the conveyor according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a side view of a box making machine of the embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a side view of the conveyor and the printing device including the conveyor according to the embodiment;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of the main part of the conveyor and the printing device including the conveyor according to the embodiment;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of the main part of the conveyor according to the embodiment;

FIGS. 6(a) and 6(b) are figures of drawings illustrating the main part of a conveyor according to a first modification of the embodiment, FIG. 6(a) being a perspective view and FIG. 6(b) being a side view;

FIGS. 7(a) and 7(b) are figures of drawings illustrating the main part of a conveyor according to a second modification of the embodiment, FIG. 7(a) being a perspective view and FIG. 7(b) being a side view;

FIG. 8 is a sectional view of an air gun applicable to the conveyor of the embodiment; and

FIG. 9 is a side view of the main part of a conveyor and a printing device including the conveyor to explain a problem to be solved by the present invention.

EMBODIMENT TO CARRY OUT INVENTION

Hereinafter, an embodiment of the present invention will now be described by referring to the accompanying drawings.

FIGS. 1-5 relates to the embodiment of the present invention. A conveyor, a printing device including the conveyor, and a box making machine including the printing device will now be described by referring to these drawings.

Box Making Machine:

First of all, a box making machine according to the embodiment will now be described by referring to FIG. 2.

FIG. 2 illustrates a process of forming a corrugated sheet into a sheet ready to be formed into a box on the upper portion separately from the machine configuration illustrated at the lower portion. As illustrated in FIG. 2, the box making machine includes, sequentially from the upstream side, a feeding unit 1, a printing unit 2, a slotter creaser unit 3, a die cutting unit 4, a folder gluer unit 5, and a counter ejector unit 6.

Multiple corrugated sheets 10a are piled in the feeding unit 1, which feeds the corrugated sheets 10a to the printing unit 2 one by one.

The printing unit 2 is formed of a predetermined number (here, four for respective colors) of printing units 2a-2d. The printing unit 2 sequentially prints a letter and/or a picture on a corrugated sheet 10a being conveyed by a conveyor 20 one by one with respective color inks.

In the slotter creaser unit 3 and the die cutting unit 4, each corrugated sheet 10a having been undergone printing in the printing unit 2 is slotted and creased.

Namely, the slotter creaser unit 3 slots and creases the corrugated sheet 10a and the die cutting unit 4 punches out holes, such as hand holes and air vent holes, in the corrugated sheet 10a.

The die cutting unit 4 may slot and crease the corrugated sheet 10a that is to be formed into a special box shape. For this purpose, both slotter creaser unit 3 and the die cutting unit 4 have the function of slotting and creasing.

The folder gluer unit 5 applies glue to a margin formed on the left or right end of the corrugated sheet 10a having undergone slotting and creasing, and folds the corrugated sheet 10a such that the left and right ends of the corrugated sheet 10a overlap at the bottom side of the folded sheet. Keeping this posture, the left and right ends of the corrugated sheet 10a are bonded to each other with glue, so that corrugated sheet 10a is formed into a sheet 10 ready to be formed into a box (a blank for corrugated box).

The counter ejector unit 6 counts sheets 10 that is processed in the folder gluer unit 5 and is ready to be formed into boxes, and piles the sheets 10 on the stacker. Upon piling a predetermined number of sheets 10 ready to be formed into boxes, the counter ejector unit 6 ships the sheet pack 100 as a single unit.

A suction duct 7H serving as a dust collecting system 7 is disposed in the upper portion of the box making machine. Connector ducts 7a-7d connected to the suction duct 7H are provided to the respective printing units 2a-2d. Paper dust in the box making machine is suctioned at the entrances of the connector ducts 7a-7d and finally collected in the dust collector 7G through the suction duct 7H.

The box making machine may alternatively be a wrap-around caser, which omits the slotter creaser unit 3 but has the die cutting unit 4 that in turn slots and creases the corrugated sheet 10a for forming a special shape box in addition to punching holes, such as hand holes and air vent holes, and which brings the slotted and creased corrugated sheet 10a onto the production line; puts articles onto the corrugated sheet 10a; and packages the articles by forming a box so as to wrap the articles. The sheet ready to be formed into a box that is to be provided to such a machine is a corrugated sheet 10a that has undergone processing in the die cutting unit 4 that performs printing, slotting, and creasing. In this case, the box making machine omits the folder gluer unit 5 and conveys the corrugated sheet 10a after processed in the die cutting unit 4 to the counter ejector unit 6, which processes and ships the corrugated sheet 10a. The present invention can be also applied to such a box making machine.

Conveyor and Printing Device:

Next, the conveyor 20 applied to the printing unit 2 of the box making machine and the printing device including the conveyor 20 will now be described.

As illustrated in FIG. 3, the printing unit 2 includes the conveyor 20 having a conveyor belt 23, and the printing units 2a-2d that sequentially print a letter and/or a picture on the corrugated sheet 10a being conveyed by the conveyor 20 one by one with the respective color inks.

The printing units 2a-2d include printing cylinders 21a-21d that transfer inks to the face to be printed of the corrugated sheet 10a and that are disposed over the conveyor belt 23, and impression cylinders 22a-22d that generate nip pressure by interposing the corrugated sheet 10a in combination with the respective printing cylinders 21a-21d and that for this purpose are disposed under the conveyor belt 23. Not appearing in FIG. 3, anilox rollers (see FIG. 2) being in contact with the respective printing cylinders 21a-21d transfer inks to the respective corresponding printing cylinders 21a-21d. The transferred inks are further transferred from the

printing cylinders 21a-21d to the corrugated sheet 10a running on the conveyor belt 23 through a space between the printing cylinders 21a-21d and the impression cylinders 22a-22d, so that the printing process is completed.

Some of printing cylinders 21a-21d corresponding to unused ink colors are evacuated so as to be apart from the corrugated sheet 10a. FIGS. 2 and 3 illustrate an example that the printing cylinders 21c and 21d of the printing unit 2c and 2d are evacuated.

The conveyor 20 includes the conveyor belt 23, guide rolls 25a, 25b, 26a, 26b, and 27a-27e that guide or guide and drive the conveyor belt 23, and suction boxes 24a-24d that are arranged across the conveyor belt 23 from the conveying route of the corrugated sheet 10a.

The conveyor belt 23 is formed by laminating a cloth sheet on a rubber sheet and is flexible but non-stretchable. In addition, the conveyor belt 23 is endless and has many small holes providing access between the top and the bottom surfaces for suctioned air. The conveyor belt 23 circulates on a line guided by the guide rolls 25a-27b and thereby conveys the corrugated sheet 10a.

The conveyor 20 includes an inlet roll 25a as one of the guide rolls at the inlet that is next to the feeding unit 1 and where the corrugated sheet 10a enters the printing unit 2, and an outlet roll 26a as one of the guide rolls at the outlet that is next to the slotter creaser unit 3 and where the corrugated sheet 10a is ejected from the printing unit 2. A lower outlet roll 27a is disposed at a position below the outlet roll 26a and shifted upstream from the outlet roll 26a in the conveying route of the corrugated sheet 10a (i.e., in the direction distant from the slotter creaser unit 3) while a lower inlet roll 27e is disposed at a position below the inlet roll 25a and shifted downstream from the inlet roll 25a in the conveying route of the corrugated sheet 10a (i.e., in the direction distant from the feeding unit 1).

The lower outlet roll 27a can adjust the axial center direction thereof and functions as a belt angle adjusting roll that adjusts a possible meandering state of the conveyor belt 23 through adjustment of the angle in the axial center direction. For example, the position of the operating-end of the lower inlet roll 27e is fixed while the position of the driving-end of the lower inlet roll 27e is movable downstream and upstream along the conveying route as depicted in the two-dotted line of FIG. 1 so that the position of the driving-end is shifted to change the angle of the axial center of the lower inlet roll 27e. Consequently, such change of the angle of the axial center of the lower inlet roll 27e can adjust possible meandering of the conveyor belt 23.

Here, the lower outlet roll 27a is rotatably driven by a non-illustrated driving device and functions as a driving roll that circulates the conveyor belt 23.

Further, the guide roll 27b disposed between the lower outlet roll 27a and a lower roll 27c adjacent to the lower outlet roll 27a is movable in the direction approaching and departing from the lower rolls 27a and 27c as arrows in FIG. 3 indicate. A change in the position of the axial center of the guide roll 27b in tensioner release direction due to such a movement can adjust the tension of the entire belt. Consequently, the guide roll 27b functions as a belt tension adjusting roll.

Suction boxes 24a-24d are provided to the printing units 2a-2d, respectively, and are arranged in succession. Each of the suction boxes 24a-24d is connected to a non-illustrated suction blower, which removes air in the corresponding suction box to keep the inside of the suction box under a negative pressure.

The corrugated sheet **10a** on the conveying face being a top face (surface) **23a** of the conveyor belt **23** while running from the inlet roll **25a** to the outlet roll **26a** sticks on the conveying face **23a** due to the negative pressure in the suction boxes **24a-24d**, so that the corrugated sheet **10a** can be conveyed without misalignment in the conveying direction.

Although the inlet part and the outlet part where the inlet roll **25a** and the outlet roll **26a** are disposed, respectively, are not covered by a suction box, opposing rolls **25b** and **26b** are arranged opposite to the inlet roll **25a** and the outlet roll **26a**, respectively. With this structure, the corrugated sheet **10a** is nipped between the rolls **25a** and **25b** or between the **26a** and **26b** while being conveyed, so that the corrugated sheet **10a** can be conveyed without misalignment in the conveying direction also in these areas.

As shown in FIGS. **1**, **4**, and **5**, a duct cover **31** serving as a partition member is arranged at a position at which the conveyor belt **23** proceeds to and comes in contact with inlet roll **25a** from the lower inlet roll **27e**, that is, the point directly under the inlet roll **25a** (with respect to the traveling direction of the conveyor belt **23**, immediately upstream of the inlet roll **25a**). The inside of the duct cover **31** defines the duct (compartment) **30** for removing paper dust on belt which duct **30** is segmented from the environment.

The duct cover **31** extends along the cross direction of the conveyor and is formed of a curved plate having a curved unit. The duct cover **31** is fixed, via a supporting beam **51**, to non-illustrated supporting frames that are arranged on the left and the right of the conveyor belt **23** and that supports the guide rolls **25a-27e**.

The duct **30** is surrounded and defined by an inner face **31a** of the duct cover **31**, a back **23b** of the conveyor belt **23** passing directly under the inlet roll **25a**, an outer circumference **25f** of the inlet roll **25a**, and a wall face **24w** of the most upstream suction box **24a**.

Alternatively, the duct **30** may be surrounded and defined only by the inner face **31a** of the duct cover **31** and the back **23b** of the conveyor belt **23** or the duct **30** may be surrounded and defined only by the inner face **31a** of the duct cover **31**, the back **23b** of the conveyor belt **23**, and the outer circumference **25f** of the inlet roll **25a**.

In the embodiment, using the surfaces of multiple parts near the inlet roll **25a** keeps the size of the cross unit of the duct cover **31** small and also ensures the requisite cross unit of the duct **30**.

An air blow unit **41**, serving as air blowing means, is connected to the duct **30**. The air blow unit **41** circulates air inside the duct **30** and then exhausts the air to the outside. The air blow unit **41** includes an air supplying unit **41a** that supplies air into the duct **30** and an air exhausting unit **41b** that exhausts air to the outside.

The air supplying unit **41a** includes the air blower **42** and an air supply duct **32** that is connected to one end of the duct cover **31** so as to block up the end of the duct cover **31** and that has a duct entrance **32a** connected to the outlet port of the air blower **42**. The air exhausting unit **41b** includes a suction blower **43** and an air exhaust duct **33** that is connected to the other end of the duct cover **31** so as to block up the end of the duct cover **31** and has a duct exit **33a** connected to the inlet port of the suction blower **43**.

The suction blower **43** may also function as the suction blower connected to the suction boxes **24a-24d**.

As illustrated in FIGS. **1** and **4**, the air inlet of the paper dust suction duct **40** of the device for removing paper dust on sheets that removes paper dust adhering to the corrugated sheet **10a** forwarded from the opposing roll **25b** under suction is disposed above the inlet part of the conveyor **20**, that is, at

a position adjacent to the opposing roll **25b** opposite to the inlet roll **25a** (in the illustrated example, upstream of the opposing roll **25b** along the sheet conveying direction). Alternatively, as illustrated with the two-dotted lines in FIGS. **1** and **4**, the paper dust suction duct **40** may be disposed at a position downstream of the opposing roll **25b** along the sheet conveying direction.

To such a paper dust suction duct **40**, a non-illustrated suction blower is connected. The suction blower connected to the suction boxes **24a-24d** may also be used as the suction blower connected to the paper dust suction duct **40**.

The downstream parts of the air exhausting unit **41b** of the air blow unit **41** and the paper dust suction duct **40** are connected to the suction duct **7H** disposed in the upper portion of the box making machine through the connection duct **7e** illustrated in FIG. **2**. This structure collects the suctioned paper dust into dust collector **7G** through the suction duct **7H**.

Results and Effects:

The conveyor, the printing device including the conveyor, and the box making machine including the printing device of the embodiment of the present invention configured as the above ensure the following results and effects.

Specifically, the duct cover **31** extending in the cross direction of the conveyor is disposed on a side of the back **23b** (a back side) of the conveyor belt **23** at a position at which the conveyor belt **23** proceeds to the inlet roll **25a** from the lower inlet roll **27e**. Such a simply structure can define the duct **30** that is surrounded and defined by the inner face **31a** of the duct cover **31**, the back **23b** of the conveyor belt **23**, the outer circumference **25f** of the inlet roll **25a**, and the wall face **24w** of the most upstream suction box **24a**. This structure makes it possible to ensure adequate area of the cross unit of the duct **30**, while suppressing the size of the cross unit of the duct cover **31**.

The air blow unit **41** circulates air inside the duct **30** thus formed and then exhausts the air to the outside. With this configuration, paper dust adhering to the back side of the corrugated sheet **10a** and paper dust generated in the slotter creaser unit **3** or the die cutting unit **4** and suctioned by the suction boxes **24a-24d** to adhere to the back **23b** of the conveyor belt **23** are removed from the back **23b** by the air flowing inside the duct **30**; exhausted to the outside; and collected through the connection duct **7e** and the suction duct **7H** into the dust collector **7G**.

Accordingly, no paper dust remains between the inlet roll **25a** of the conveyor **20** and the suction box **24a**, which avoids swell of the conveying face **23a** of the conveyor belt **23**. This enables the printing unit **2** to correctly accomplish printing to ensure the high quality of the sheet **10** ready to be formed into a box (i.e., a blank for corrugated board box).

In particular, the embodiment arranges the duct **30** at a position where paper dust gathers between the inlet roll **25a** of the conveyor **20** and the suction box **24a** and thus efficiently removes the paper dust at this position.

Using the negative pressure of the suction boxes for the air blow unit **41** makes it possible to suppress the facility cost.

Additionally, the device for removing paper dust on sheets, which device is arranged above the conveying face **23a** and removes paper dust adhering to the corrugated sheet **10a** being conveyed under suction, can reduce paper dust that adheres to the back **23b** of the conveyor belt **23** due to the suction by the suction boxes **24a-24d**.

Others:

The foregoing embodiment is detailed as above. The present invention should by no means be limited to the foregoing embodiment, and various modifications, omissions,

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and combinations can be suggested without departing from the gist of the present invention.

For example, the air blow unit **41** of the embodiment may be substituted with the configurations illustrated in FIGS. **6(a)**, **6(b)** and **7(a)** and **7(b)**.

The configuration of FIGS. **6A** and **6B** has air supplying units **41a** on the both ends of the duct **30** and an air exhausting unit **41b** formed of one or more exhausting holes **31b** on the duct cover **31**. The air taken from the both ends of the duct **30** is exhausted through the exhausting holes **31b** formed on the duct cover **31**.

The configuration of FIGS. **7A** and **7B** includes an air supplying unit **41a** formed of one or more air supplying holes **31c** on the duct cover **31** and air exhausting unit **41b** formed on the both ends of the duct **30**. With this configuration, air taken in through the air supplying holes **31c** formed on the duct cover **31** is exhausted through the both ends of the duct **30**.

As illustrated in FIG. **8**, the air supplying unit **41a** or the air exhausting unit **41b** may be an air gun **60**.

Specifically, the air gun **60** includes a cylindrical casing **61**, a cyclic hole **61a** formed around the outer circumference of the casing **61**, an internal cylinder **62** disposed inside the hole **61a**, and a one-directional cyclic flow path **63** formed between the casing **61** and the internal cylinder **62**. An air inlet pipe **64** is disposed on the outer circumference of the cyclic hole **61a**. The downstream end **64a** of the air inlet pipe **64** takes a form of a tube, and air entering the air inlet pipe **64** and flowing through hole **61a** into a cyclic flow path **63** generates an air flow F1, which further generates an air flow F2 from one end to the other end inside the internal cylinder **62**. The air flow F2 amplifies the air flow taken inside the air inlet pipe **64** and then blows out of the exhaust opening **65** of the casing **61**. This configuration allows efficient air supply or air exhaust.

Air charging means may be disposed, which charges the air supplied by the air supplying unit **41a** with the same polarity as that of the conveyor belt **23** to a stronger charged state than that of the conveyor belt **23**.

With such air charging means, paper dust adhering to the back **23b** of the conveyor belt **23** due to the presence of electrical adhesion generated by the opposite polarity of the conveyor belt **23** is attracted to the blowing air that is charged stronger and is thereby removed from the back **23b** of the conveyor belt **23**.

The position of the duct **30** is not limited to that of the foregoing embodiment.

This is because, with the object of removing paper dust adhering to the back **23b** of the conveyor belt **23**, the duct **30** is disposed at any point on the circulation path of the conveyor belt **23** in the region where the conveyor belt **23** proceeds from the outlet roll **26a**, passing through the lower outlet roll **27a** and lower inlet roll **27e**, to the inlet roll **25a**. In other words, the duct **30** may be arranged in any position on the back side of the conveyor belt in the region from the outlet roll to the inlet roll. Since a space for the duct **30** can be relatively ensured in this region from the outlet roll to the inlet roll at which the suction boxes **24** are not disposed and the back **23b** of the conveyor belt **23** is exposed in this region, arranging the duct **30** in this range provides advantages in layout and further efficiency in the removal of the paper dust.

In particular, arranging the duct **30** in a region from the lower inlet roll **27e** to the inlet roll **25a** makes it possible to remove paper dust on the back **23b** of the conveyor belt **23** immediately before entering the space between the inlet roll **25a** and the suction box **24** where paper dust tends to easily

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stack. Consequently, it is possible to efficiently prevent paper dust from entering the space between the inlet roll **25a** and the suction box **24**.

The above embodiment uses the duct cover **31** formed of a curved plate having a curved unit as the partition member. Alternatively, a satisfactory partition member extends along the cross direction of the conveyor and forms a compartment that is separated from the environment space at the back side of the conveyor belt **23**. Specifically, the duct cover **31** may be a plate having a unit in a different shape or may be a box having a unit of any shape and an opening to the back side of the conveyor belt **23**.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The present invention is applied to a box making machine that manufactures corrugated sheets, in particular to a printing unit included in such a box making machine.

The invention claimed is:

1. A conveyor that is disposed at a printing unit of a box making machine and conveys a corrugated sheet that is to undergo printing, comprising:

a conveyor belt having a conveying face that conveys the corrugated sheet;

a suction box that is disposed at a back side of the conveying face of the conveyor belt and that suctions the corrugated sheet onto the conveying face with negative pressure;

a plurality of guide rolls that guide or drive the conveyor belt, the plurality of guide rolls including an inlet roll disposed at a side of an inlet where the corrugated sheet is fed onto the conveyor belt and an outlet roll disposed at a side of an outlet where the corrugated sheet is ejected from the conveyor belt;

air blowing means that is disposed on the back side of the conveyor belt within a region where the conveyor belt proceeds from the outlet roll to the inlet roll and that blows air to an outside; and

a partition member that is disposed at the back side of the conveyor belt within the region where the conveyor belt proceeds from the outlet roll to the inlet roll, that extends along a cross direction of the conveyor, and that forms a compartment in combination with the back of the conveyor belt, wherein

the air blowing means blows the air inside the compartment and exhausts the air out of the compartment.

2. The conveyor according to claim **1**, wherein:

the plurality of guide rolls include the inlet roll, the outlet roll, a lower outlet roll disposed below the outlet roll, and a lower inlet roll disposed below the inlet roll;

the conveyor belt conveys the corrugated sheet while moving from the side of the inlet to the side of the outlet under a guidance by the inlet roll and the outlet roll and, after conveying the corrugated sheet, returns from the side of the outlet to the side of the inlet under a guidance by the lower outlet roll and the lower inlet roll; and

the compartment is arranged in a circulation path of the conveyor belt within a region from the outlet roll, passing the lower outlet roll and the lower inlet roll, to the inlet roll.

3. The conveyor according to claim **2**, wherein the compartment is arranged within a region from the lower inlet roll to the inlet roll in the circulation path.

4. The conveyor according to claim **3**, wherein:

the compartment is disposed immediately upstream of the inlet roll; and

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the compartment is defined by the partition member, the back of the conveyor belt, and an outer circumference of the inlet roll or by the partition member, the back of the conveyor belt, the outer circumference of the inlet roll, and a wall face of the suction box.

5. The conveyor according to claim 1, further comprising an air charging means configured to charge the air blown in the compartment by the air blowing means such that the air has a charge being a same polarity as that of the conveyor belt and the charge being stronger than that of the conveyor belt.

6. The conveyor according to claim 1, wherein the air blowing means uses negative pressure of the suction box.

7. The conveyor according to claim 1, wherein the air blowing means comprises:

an air supplying unit that supplies air inside the compartment; and

an air exhausting unit that exhausts the air supplied inside the compartment to an outside, wherein

the air supplying unit is disposed at one end of the compartment extending along the cross direction of the conveyor and the air exhausting unit is disposed at the other end of the compartment.

8. The conveyor according to claim 1, wherein the air blowing means comprises:

an air supplying unit that supplies air inside the compartment; and

an air exhausting unit that exhausts the air supplied inside the compartment to an outside, wherein

one of the air supplying unit and the air exhausting unit is disposed at the partition member and the other one of the air supplying unit and the air exhausting unit is disposed at both ends of the compartment extending along the cross direction of the conveyor.

9. The conveyor according to claim 7, wherein the air exhausting unit is connected to an exhausting duct included in the box making machine.

10. The conveyor according to claim 7, wherein at least one of the air supplying unit and the air exhausting unit is provided with an air gun.

11. The conveyor according to claim 1, wherein the partition member is formed of a curved plate having a curved unit

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and is fixed to supporting frames that are installed at the left and right of the conveyor belt and that support the plurality of guide rolls.

12. The conveyor according to claim 1, further comprising a device that vacuums paper dust adhering to the corrugated sheet being conveyed, the device being adjacent to an upstream side or a downstream side of an opposing roll along a conveying direction of the corrugated sheet, the opposing roll being opposed to the inlet roll.

13. A printing device having a conveyor and serving as a printing unit of a box making machine, the printing device comprising:

the conveyor defined in claim 1; and

a plurality of printing cylinders that print a letter and/or a picture on the corrugated sheet being conveyed on the conveying face of the conveyor belt.

14. A box making machine comprising: in sequence from an upstream side,

a feeding unit;

a printing unit that prints a letter and/or a picture on a corrugated sheet fed from the feeding unit while conveying the corrugated sheet;

a slotter creaser unit that slots and creases the corrugated sheet subjected to printing in the printing unit; and

a die cutting unit that punches a hole in the corrugated sheet subjected to the printing and ejected from the slotter creaser unit,

wherein the printing unit is provided with a printing device defined in claim 13.

15. A box making machine comprising: in sequence from an upstream side,

a feeding unit;

a printing unit that prints a letter and/or a picture on a corrugated sheet fed from the feeding unit while conveying the corrugated sheet; and

a die cutting unit that punches a hole in, slots, and creases the corrugated sheet subjected to printing in the printing unit,

wherein the printing unit is provided with a printing device defined in claim 13.

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